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1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
3 1/2 h.p. 4 h.p. and 7 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 37.

No. 17,257.

號九月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

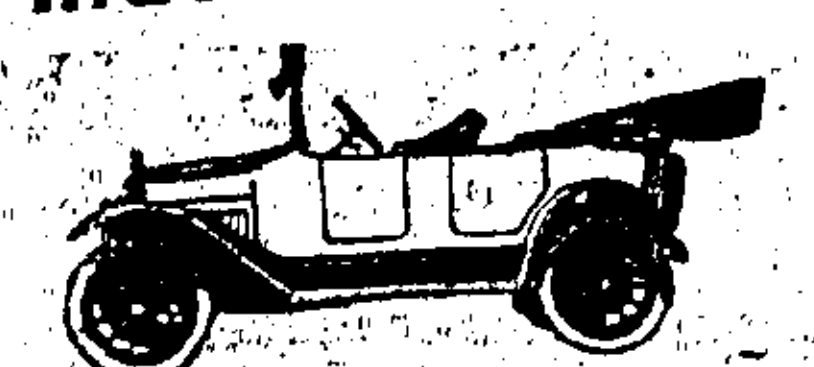
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000.
—Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500.
—Fire Funds \$2,337,047.
—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,537,590.
—Sinking Fund Account \$128,230.
\$23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches \$2,141,693.
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239.
Other Receipts \$78,840.
\$5,539,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
Saturdays only. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
Saturdays only. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 11 p.m.
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 13 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full, standing at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of
the late SIF YING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Tins, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



THE FINEST LIQUEURS.



OLD
BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 618.

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AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodations and class service.
Culinary under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
105 HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and General
District. 25 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Laundry and Mail Passengers' Room.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
OF HONGKONG LTD.
—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—
"TAIKOODOCK"
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.

**NEW STRIPE
SUMMER
PYJAMA SUITS**

Price \$5.50 per Suit.

ALSO IN

WHITE SILK

\$8.50 per Suit.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355. 34, Queen's Road Central.

**MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.**

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North River Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3389.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

THE GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIES STILL EXTENDING THEIR
ADVANCE.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

**CONSTANT PRESSURE ON
ENEMY.**

**GERMANS' INTENTION TO REMAIN
ON SOMME DURING WINTER.**

RETREAT FORCED ON THEM.

London, Sept. 7.

11.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—
On the whole front south of
Havincourt the German retreat con-
tinues under our close and constant
pressure.

We have reached the line of Beau-
vais-Bois-Havincourt Wood.

Our advanced detachments, in
frequent encounters with German
rearguards, are taking prisoners and
inflicting numerous casualties.

The stocks of coal, food, medical
and quantities of other war material
which have fallen into our possession
prove the enemy's intention to have
remained in occupation of the
Somme battle-fields during the win-
ter months, and the hurried nature
of the retreat that has been forced
upon him.

We captured, north of Havin-
court, a strong point called "The
Spill Heap," on the west bank of
the Canal, due north and opposite
Hermies, taking a number of pri-
soners and machine-guns.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

**GREATER PART OF HAVIN-
COURT WOOD GAINED.**

London, Sept. 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports—

By nightfall yesterday we had
taken Villevequi and St. Emille, and
gained possession of the greater part
of Havincourt Wood.

There was local fighting yesterday
evening and night eastward of
Hermies and in the sector westward
of Arrambures, without material
change in the situation.

Westward of La Bassée our patrols
further progressed in the enemy's
positions.

**FRENCH ADVANCE PROCEEDS ON
SOMME.**

**ENEMY RESISTANCE
UNAVAILING.**

London, Sept. 8.

A French communiqué states:—
Today's advance reached 7 to 8
kilometres in depth on the Somme
front. The enemy, whose resistance
has greatly increased, failed, despite
all his efforts to prevent our passage
over the St. Quentin Canal, which
we crossed at Pont-de-Tugny and
St. Simon after heavy fighting. We
possess these places.

We hold the line running from the
western outskirts of Vaux, Fla-
quiers, Appencourt, east of Pont-
de-Tugny, St. Simon, Avesnes, the
western outskirts of Jussy, Ham-
the, Tergier railway, Amigny and
Bursies.

The enemy everywhere left vast
quantities of material.

There is little change on the
Ailette-Aisne front.

We advanced north of Vauxillon
and carried Cellis-sur-Aisne.

We repulsed two violent counter-
attacks south of Laffaux Mill. The
enemy's artillery is violently counter-
firing.

AMERICANS TAKE MUSCOURT.

London, Sept. 8.

4.5 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—
South of the Aisne our troops cap-
tured Muscourt, where we took 50
prisoners.

Hostile counter-attacks in this
sector were repulsed and our line
slightly advanced.

Two strong hostile raids at Voivre
were beaten off.

In Alsace a successful raiding
party inflicted losses on the enemy.

**A FRENCH SURVEY OF THE
SITUATION.**

Paris, Sept. 7.

Their latest progress has brought
the Allies almost immediately in
contact with the Crozat canal along
its whole length between the Somme
and the Oise.

Between the Oise and the Ailette
the centre Hindenburg line has been
reached on the outskirts of St.
Gobain's wooded hills.

The capture of the plateau north
of Fontaine-sur-Aisne will soon enable
the Allies to threaten Chemin-des-
Dames from the south. It is already
incurred in its western extremity by
Laffaux.—HARPER.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

**DUE TO BRITISH STROKE ON
ARRAS-PERONNE ROAD.**

Washington, Sept. 8.

General March, the Chief of Staff,
in a statement says the German
movement in general retreat is
primarily due to the British stroke
on the Arras-Peronne road.

The French and American advance
on the Soissons plateau is emphas-
ised by the fact that the Germans
are 60 miles from Paris as compared
with 40 on August 15th.

**GENERAL MANGIN'S INFILTRA-
TION TACTICS.**

**CAPTURE OF ANISY-LE-
CHATEAU.**

Paris, Sept. 8.

General Mangin continues to per-
form his infiltration tactics, which
have given him the possession of
Anisy-le-Chateau, bringing the re-
verse slopes of Chemin-des-Dames
within artillery range.

The booty in the lower Coucy
Forest includes several heavy and
medium batteries, countless machine-
guns and mortars, and hundreds
of thousands of shells.

**BRITISH AVIATORS BRING DOWN
23 MACHINES.**

CEASELESS BOMBING.

London, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

We brought down 11 machines and
drove down 12 out of control. Five
British machines are missing.

We dropped 32 tons of bombs
during the day and night, heavily
attacking the railway connections at
Armentieres, Lille, Douai, Denain,
Cambrai and St. Quentin.

All our night-fliers returned.

AIR-RAID INTO GERMANY.

BOLD ATTACK ON MANNHEIM.

London, Sept. 7.

The Air Ministry reports:—
Our squadrons attacked two hos-
tile aerodromes on the night of the
6th, causing fires. The weather
hindered the observation of results.
All the British machines returned.

Our squadrons on the morning of
the 7th attacked the railways at
Ehringe and the chemical works at
Mannheim, obtaining good bursts on
them, beside the railway lines, and
eight direct hits, and many other
good bursts on the chemical works,
over two tons being dropped on
Mannheim.

Our aeroplanes met with fierce
opposition in the Mannheim raid,
fighting largely superior numbers
before and after the attack.

One squadron fought hard contin-
uously for a distance of 70 miles before
reaching the objective, and the fight
continued for 70 miles on the way
back.

We destroyed one aeroplane and
drove two out of control. Four
British machines are missing.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, 8, George Street, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, July 30, 1918.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 11, Victoria Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, at any time on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of KATE LOUISE MATHER, late of 8 Cavendish Road, Bromleybury, in the County of Middlesex, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of September, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 16th day of August, 1918.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executive,
Princess Building,
100, Queen's Street,
Hongkong.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL MODERN TRAVELERS' PASSENGER, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water Supply throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAVE, LTD.

244 Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2367.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(Incorporated in A.D. 1880).
SING TONG ST.

INTIMATIONS

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.

EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 18th. Chinese Course eleven years. English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS REYNOLDS.
M.A., D.E.



WOMEN WAR WORKERS

This is a woman's war as well as a man's. In the hospitals at the front, tending the sick amid the roar of guns, women have taken their place as soldiers of the Empire. You, ladies of Hongkong, have done well so far as it has lain in your power. This is another trumpet call to you. Buy War Bond Tickets, and persuade your husbands and friends to buy them.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

"REGAL"

RECORDS

7612 (Another Little Drink
(If you were the only Girl.

7502 (A Broken Bell
(Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.

7174 (They didn't believe me
(They had to swim back to the Shore.

7291 (A Perfect Day
(Somewhere a Voice.

6945 (The Syncopated Walk
(The Minstrel Parade.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 1322.

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE

is very simple matter: Make a shallow trench, lay the tape in it, as you walk along: wet the tape thoroughly, cover lightly. That is all there is to it, except gathering the luscious vegetable and handsome flowers a short time after.

GRACA & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Postage Stamps, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG.

JAPANESE MAKER.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER



OCHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 10, 1918

THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's TINS OF 50's

Capstan Cigarettes are now sold in the following Packings:—

Packets of 10,
Packets of 20,
Air-tight tins of 50, also

MAGNUMS in Air-tight tins of 50.

CHINA'S ARCADIA FOR ENEMY SUBJECTS.

THE WESTERN ABSTINENCE TEMPLE.

The Peking correspondent of the *China Press* (Shanghai), wrote on August 27th:—

China's Donington Hall is not easy to reach, but it is worth reaching. It is the place where China is going to intern her dangerous enemy aliens; and once they get interned there, they will not leave the place for two reasons: first, they will be so delighted with the place and its surroundings; and second, they will realize as they go that leaving is not a matter of no small difficulty and they will prefer the certainties of "Donington Hall" to the uncertainties of an attempted escape therefrom.

The Chinese name of China's Donington Hall is Si Chieh Ssu, which means Western Abstinence Temple. There is a good deal in a name after all. Western Abstinence Temple is reached by a fifty-kilometer run down the Kin-Han Railway, and then a sixty-li journey, by chair, on mule, on donkey or on a light pony, across country. Obviously a sixty-li journey across country is not done by foreigners without observation on the part of the Chinese. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Yu Pao-hsien, Vice-Minister of the Interior, who gave me every facility and did everything he could to make my stay for one night at Si Chieh Ssu comfortable, I was able to make the journey to Si Chieh Ssu on Thursday last and to return on Friday.

The following table of my times of arrival and departure may be of assistance in enabling those interested to judge of the somewhat remote possibility of escape for internees, and it may also assist friends of the enemy alien when they wish to make visits to their interned friends.

Leave Peking (Chien Men West Station) 7.00 a.m.
Arrive Luliho 8.47
Leave Luliho by chair 9.30
Arrive Si Chieh Ho by chair 4.30 p.m.
Return
Leave Si Chieh Ho by chair 7.30 a.m.
Arrive Luliho 9.04 a.m.
Leave Luliho 9.30 a.m.
Arrive Peking 6.34

The Western Abstinence Temple is in the heart of Fengshan, but is some distance southwest of the city of Fengshan itself. After the train journey from Peking comes the most arduous journey, of which there are three distinct stages. The first consists of the first half of the journey, through a richly cultivated loess plain, passing every now and then through tiny hamlets or larger villages, all of them indicating more than a usual prosperity of the average Chinese countryside. Then comes the second stage, a stretch of rising country, gradually getting less and less cultivable, more and more stony, less inviting either for the visiting friends or for the escaping internee. The third stage, a steep climb up a dry, except in the rainy season, as a stream, and with the hills constantly appearing to rise higher and higher in front of one, wonders what sort of isolation one is going to end up with. There is a change, one dips slightly and one is in a valley that has its apple and pear orchards, dotted here and there, and its shallow stone-strewn stream making its way along a bed some furlongs to a quarter of a mile wide. Then comes a turn, and the path takes us right alongside the stream, which is now flowing through a more restricted valley, a rather a delightful place with

fr, larch—or a tree very like larch—walnut, and other trees of size forming a massed avenue leading up to a temple that remains hidden until one is as its very "eye." It is the Western Abstinence Temple, and the outward view gives no idea whatever of the inward size. From outside one can barely see the fine pavilions at the back of the temple, and the various terraces of temple buildings are not seen.

But once inside the gateway, one is amazed that so huge and delightful a place can manage to hide itself away in the mountain side in such a fashion that its presence would be almost unsuspected were one merely a passing traveller. Those who built this temple, apparently half as old as time, evidently hated, as those devoted to the "religious" life seem always to have done, the common vulgar herd and determined to keep them at a distance, but they loved ease and quiet and delightful surroundings for themselves. The temple rises from its great entrance courts in a series of terraces, reminding one very strongly of part of the Summer Palace, set on the face of the mountain, and culminating in a fine pagoda. As one rises, to each successive terrace one sees a wider and wider prospect, hill surrounded all the time, however, until on the fifth terrace one has a fine view of a great stretch of mountain country. There are half a dozen halls where worship is conducted, and great ranges of priests' quarters. There are also little sanctuaries for solitary devotion, austere furnished, but giving out on to some charming view that should go far to mitigate meditation on even the most austere theme. There are gardens and shrubberies and giant trees, a clear stream purling through the grounds fine bits of old architecture and woodwork to captivate all who are privileged to see them. There is a beautiful pine time-worn pillow of great size in the entrance-courtyard, and a fine stone tablet with an inscription from the pen of the Emperor Chia Ching. The valley might be the valley of Avalon, and the temple might be the Temple of the Holy Grail.

The greater part of this lovely spot is to be turned over to the interned enemy aliens. It is now being prepared for their reception. To the beauties of the place are to be added the conveniences of modern life. There are already most things that could be desired: ranges of modern baths with hot and cold water; a fine dining room, with little square tables set about as in a first class restaurant; accommodation

for eighty to a hundred families of internees; every living room and bedroom and most of the other rooms mosquito-netted, and furnished with quite good foreign furniture; no electric light at present, but it will shortly be installed; extreme cleanliness everywhere; and ample provision made for all creature comforts. Large quantities of good stores are being bought; arrangements for medical supervision have been made; telegraphic communication should be completed within a few days; and altogether everything is being done that could make for the comfort of the prospective inmates, who will certainly be better off than the average foreigner in China who either lives permanently inland or goes for his summer holidays to a health resort. This is a veritable Donington Hall in China. The Chinese Government is doing everything it possibly can to show that it is not one whit behind the rest of the civilised world in the generosity of its treatment of the alien within its gates.

And who are to be the inmates of these pleasant courts? Some time ago the Allied Governments submitted to the Chinese Government a list of enemy aliens who were considered dangerous. This list the Chinese Government has carefully scrutinized and slightly revised, removing some names and adding others and those on the lists, with their families, will be interned either in the Western Abstinence Temple or elsewhere. At present the temple described above is the only place prepared, but it is intended to prepare a semi or internment camp in the south as well, at some point not yet selected. If it is in any way comparable with the Temple of Western Abstinence it will be an enviable sanatorium.

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Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
TAL-KO-TSUI					
Commonwealth Dock	100'	100'	10'	10'	10'
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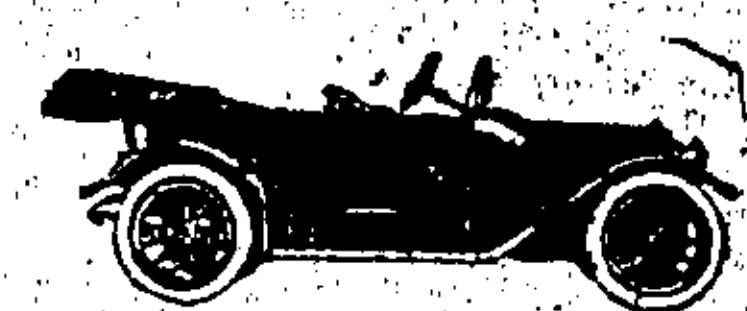
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Furniture, including large Blackwood

Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan

and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles

and Net, Several Carpets new and

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and one full size Croquet set complete.

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with Lamp, Cover, &c.

very good condition.

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Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

BRITISH NEARING CAMBRAI.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

There is a lull on the British battle front. The absolute failure of the enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the most striking testimony to the completeness of our victory.

Today our troops are within seven miles of Cambrai. Between us and Cambrai is the Maroing line, which, according to our airmen, is little more than a belt of wire. However, there are some very strong defensive positions ahead, such as Harvincoort Wood, into which we are now pumping gas and shells; and the Bourlon Wood, of unpleasant memory.

HAM THREATENED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

General Debeney's and General Humbert's Armies resumed the advance to-day and reached the places mentioned in the communiqué. They are now within three miles of Ham.

General Humbert pushed on as far as 1,000 yards west of the Ham-Guise road.

Evidently the enemy will be unable to stand on the line of the road, and, therefore, a further retirement is inevitable. Fires in the country behind plainly indicate enemy's intention in this regard.

EXTRAORDINARY FIGHTING.

The valley of the Somme has been the scene of extraordinary fighting during the last few days. The Germans contested every yard of the Canal, also the marshes bordering it. Last of all they fought in the bed of the river itself, where the water was very low, owing to the hottest summer in living memory.

The defence was entrusted to the Alpine Corps, who fought with their usual cleverness and courage. They "nested" their machine-guns in the tall reeds in dry mud-holes and even in the tree-tops. The French were obliged to throw bridges over the Canal in face of the heavy Alpine fire, and the crews of the first French gun teams who rushed up the bank were killed at their pieces.

Nevertheless, pontoon crossings were effected, then a few wooden trestle bridges were thrown across. Each of these structures cost a were witnessed. Finally, French ingenuity and the inborn love of the "Poilu" for difficulty and adventure got the better of German thoroughness, and the canal and marshes were taken possession of successfully. We had not established ourselves firmly on the farther bank until to-day.

THIRTY VILLAGES RECAPTURED.

Over 30 villages were recaptured to-day on this part of the front.

South of the Vesle we border the Aisne between Comle and Viel-Arcy. Eastwards the line passes north of Dhuilhet to Barbouval and over the Beauregard plateau.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

Our airmen were most prominent in the battle on the 4th inst., flying very low and machine-gunning the retreating troops, transport, and bivouacs. Their sands of rounds were fired and six tons of bombs were dropped upon stations, causing the utmost confusion. Fifteen German aeroplanes were "grasped."

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GENERAL MANGIN'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at noon, states:—

During the past week General Mangin's Army has been fighting with slow but persistent determination to reach a position which will not only render the German line as Tardieu's untenable, but will seriously compromise the one to which they intended to retire. By his Tuesday's and yesterday's successes General Mangin may almost be said to have reached that position.

Our troops literally fought their way foot by foot across the Justigny plateau, and were met by a desperate German effort to check their progress at its most dangerous point, namely, the water-line separating the basins of the Ailette and the Aisne, which is five miles east of the famous Chemin-des-Dames.

A FORLORN HOPE.

It was in the defence of this ridge that the Prussian Guards suffered enormous losses. The Germans charged five times with extraordinary courage on an absolutely forlorn hope against a sheer front of iron, for the Tanks strode into the charging line, actually crushing men under their creeps and shooting right and left into the reinforcing waves while the Allied airmen, swooping down within a few feet of the ground, swept them with a synchro of bullets, and afterwards swinging about the airmen drove what was left of the attacking battalions to the shelter of their guns.

The French and American advance across the Vesle met with no serious resistance, except machine-gun fire. Even that was not as strenuous as usual. It is clear that the Germans are determined to abandon all the ground south of the Aisne and have left very little behind.

BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

On the southern part of the battle front, both northward and southward, we are advancing and driving in the enemy's rearwards, and are approaching the high ground on the Aisne—Nurlu front.

Between Nurlu and the Senese river there were minor engagements at different parts.

We slightly advanced on the spur north of Equancourt, and local fighting occurred about Neuville-Bourjoval and Meuvres.

Patrols crossed to the east bank of the Canal du Nord south of Marquion, and brought back prisoners.

The enemy on the Lys front again strongly attacked in the sector north of Hill 65 and was repulsed, after sharp fighting.

We advanced a short distance southward and south-eastward of Nieppe, and north-eastward of Wulverghem.

ENEMY RETIRING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—

The enemy is retiring on the line of La Fere on the left, of the Oise Baris, the lower forest of Coucy, and the forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Mokenbrie, 1,000 yards beyond Coucy, and is advancing towards Lauffaux and the edge of the valley traversed by the Soissons—Loan railway.

AMERICANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

An American official report, dated 5th inst., states:—

We, in co-operation with the French, continue to advance.

We crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne.

FRENCH CONTINUE PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

A French communiqué states:—

During the day the French continued to pursue the retreating enemy on the Canal du Nord and Vesle front, and made an important advance, despite local resistance.

We told Falvy and Orly, on the north bank of the Somme Canal. To the south, our lines approach the Ham road, which is the border between Plessis-Patte-Doie and Berlaucourt. South-east of the latter our front passes through the outskirts of Guivry, Caulouet, Crepigny, north of Mareuil, and Dampcourt and the southern skirts of Abbecourt.

RAPID PROGRESS.

We advanced six kilometres at some points.

On the whole of Ailette front the enemy, exhausted by hard fighting since August 25th, to-day began to "give ground."

Our units, pursuing the German rearwards, made rapid progress north of the Ailette.

Pierrefeu and Autreville are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the low forest of Coucy.

Further east, we occupy Folebray, Coucy-le-Chateau, and Coucy-la-Ville, and advanced a kilometre south of Folebray.

On the right our front passes east of Landricourt.

South of the Ailette we hold the line Neuville-sur-Margival—Vrogny, and the western slopes of the Conde front.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

THE END NOT IN SIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—

Since March 21st the Germans have fought 350 divisional engagements, so it is reasonable to debit them with gross casualties for that period of 1,500,000. It is true that 80 per cent. will recover from their wounds and be back in the fighting line within two or three months, but the permanent loss remains in the neighbourhood of 500,000.

Next Spring there is every reason to believe that the Americans alone will be as numerically strong as the whole German Army.

Meanwhile, though victory is certain the end is not yet. The Germans are retreating, but cleverly; and they still have reserves to throw in. The German High Command intends to fall back on a shorter line, thereby economising in men and will fight a defensive war to the last limit.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

485 ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED IN A MONTH.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation, states:—

Since the beginning of the offensive on August 8th we have brought down 465 hostile machines, and their destruction in every case was clearly established.

We drove down uncontrollable 200, of which many actually "crashed." These totals are exclusive of the considerable number brought down by anti-aircraft guns. We also set on fire 11 balloons. Practically the whole of the night-fighting occurred on the enemy's side of the lines.

Two hundred and sixty-two British machines did not return during this period.

A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in a speech, said:—Our grand soldiers are in process of throwing back victoriously the overwhelming hordes of barbarians. This task will be continued until it is completely achieved. Our soldiers will soon be giving us that day of liberation for which we have so long waited, and we shall soon see the falling away of those heavy chains which have long shackled our unhappy compatriots. We wish that this victory may be for France and her Allies.

M. Clemenceau received an ovation.

MARSHAL FOCH'S RESOLVE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Replying to the Paris Municipal congratulations, Marshal Foch has telegraphed:—The German rush threatening Paris and Amiens has been broken. We shall continue to pursue the enemy implacably.

GERMAN GENERALS' BOAST.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, interviewed by Austrian papers, declare that Germany so far has stood the bitter struggle honourably. They state:—The Central Armies are merely guarding our homes, and we will shatter the enemy's annihilating armies.

A PROCLAMATION BY HINDENBURG.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation warning the Germans against the "insane" rumours circulated by the enemy. "We are strong enough to beat the enemy in the West, but we must beware of poisoned pamphlets."

He concludes by appealing to the Army to defend the German homes.

WIDESPREAD DISQUIET IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

As an instance of the widespread disquiet in Germany the *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* draws attention to the fact that the Military Authorities have placarded Berlin, Breslau and other towns with a decree threatening with imprisonment people circulating disquieting rumours. The decree rebukes foolish chatterers who are circulating rumours devoid of real foundation which exaggerate the "transitory" success of the enemy and strengthen his resources. The paper concludes:—This agitation is calculated to shake our resolute confidence in final victory.

A DUTCH PROTEST.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6.

It is officially announced that the Dutch Minister at Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously against the "merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler on July 7th without warning.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Prudential Insurance Company has purchased £2,000,000 worth of War Bonds in celebration of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line, which is sufficient to fully equip a force of 20,000 men.

DEMONSTRATION IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

HOMAGE TO THE ARMIES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

A Havas Agency message states:—

At the re-opening of the French Chamber, yesterday, great manifestations of the "Sacred Union" occurred.

Opening the sitting, the President, M. Deschanel, addressed the Chamber, expressing homage, admiration and gratefulness to the armies, which, he said, are saving the honour of a human family.

M. Clemenceau said:—We shall fight till the end, to build a new monument of justice. We want France and the Nation's victory to be that of humanity. It is a beautiful task. The continuation of that work belongs to our survivors.

The whole Chamber, including the Socialists, cheered frantically.

CANDID STATEMENT BY GERMAN PRESS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

The Military Gazette of the North German Gazette, says:—The British have undoubtedly captured ground to a considerable depth, and the German retreat is an ordered retreat.

Without doubt we are confronted with an extraordinarily serious situation, for it is the enemy's desire to enforce a decision before the winter, and in order to obtain this they are bringing up the entire strength of their peoples and fighting material which the world's industry has placed at their disposal.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING TEACHER of OPERATIVE SURGERY. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1918, at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom application should be made as soon as possible.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING LECTURER in PHARMACOLOGY. A course of 12 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919, at 4.15 p.m. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 25, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the following resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz.:—

"That the regulations submitted in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of indemnification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 25, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Dated the 9th day of Sept., 1918.

(Continued on page 6.)

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1918.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION AND HONGKONG.

A SHANGHAI contemporary has received from London an advance copy of the Annual Report of the China Association. A branch of this organisation still exists in Hongkong, though after reading the Annual Report of the Association one might suppose that Hongkong was no more within the sphere of its operations than Timbuctoo. Formerly there were annual meetings of members of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, which were reported in the local newspapers. Except for the fact that last year it was announced that the Hongkong Committee of the China Association had made certain representations regarding the "Service" Dollar, one might have supposed that the Hongkong Branch of the China Association no longer existed.

An excuse for this self-effacement is readily found in these days of Press censorship. Indeed the Report of the London Committee makes apology for shortcomings in the following paragraph:—

"The Association has been interested in a great variety of subjects during the year and the importance and volume of the correspondence has not been exceeded at any time during the war. Unfortunately the nature of such a character as to make it inadvisable to publish it in the Annual Report; the shortage of paper and difficulties of printing also accentuate the necessity for keeping the book within the narrowest limits possible. At the same time though there is little to show for the work done, the volume used in pre-war days to a bulky volume may be assured that any matter in which the Association can usefully intervene receives the fullest attention."

There is, indeed, little in the Report beyond a review of the political position in China, added to which are a few paragraphs on revenue and exchange, and the sufferings of trade in China. In the latter connection the Committee say: "The possibilities of the development of trade in China are greater than in any other country in the world, its resources at present being comparatively undeveloped, and it is undoubtedly in this field that international competition will be keenest. It is, therefore, of paramount importance, unless Great Britain is permanently to lose the predominant position which she has hitherto held in this important market, that our Government should recognise the urgency of removing all restrictions on trading, and give every encouragement to British interests in China as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace." A brief paragraph tells us that "further correspondence has been carried on regarding the conditions upon which trading with the enemy may be resumed after the war," but we are left to conclude that this is one of those things that it is deemed "inadvisable to publish."

Two or three paragraphs in the Report are devoted to the "Far Eastern Contingent" serving with His Majesty's Forces. We are

tingent—from "China and Japan"—has been well maintained; that it is understood to be now approximately 2,500 men, and that the record of awards, decorations and "military" bear testimony to the distinction of their service. Whether the men who have gone from Hongkong—some 600 or 700—are included in these references we do not know. There is nothing to indicate that the China Association is taking any interest in the Hongkong men, though it apparently does much to aid those who have gone from Shanghai and other Treaty ports of China. Thus we read:—

"Generous contributions have been sent forward for the 'Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund; the fund has been administered by our Secretary, who has taken pains to see that these in need of temporary assistance, numbering men of all ranks, have had a helping hand; not only wounded men, but cases of misfortune, such as the loss of all their kit or other difficulties, have been relieved."

Substantial sums for gifts to men on service have also been received from Hongkong and Canton. When special difficulties and troubles arise, the knowledge that their old comrades in the Far East have not forgotten them must be very cheering to men who have made great sacrifices for their country."

One further matter needs mention: there have been considerable calls for underwear, socks, etc., through Queen Mary's Needlework Guild; the recipients desire us to express their hearty thanks to the ladies of the Shanghai British Women's Work Association for their kindness in sending these articles for distribution.

Reading this it will occur to everyone in Hongkong to ask whether the China Association looks after the needs of the men who have gone from Hongkong as it looks after the wants of the men from Shanghai? Also, what is the Colony doing for the men who have gone from Hongkong? Will somebody who knows kindly enlighten the public?

The Report mentions that the Association has in course of compilation a War Book which it is intended shall contain a record of the service—of every man who has come from the Far East—including promotions, honours, battles, wounds, etc. Does "the Far East" for this purpose include Hongkong? If so, what organisation exists for compiling the information desired concerning the Hongkong men? A little information on these subjects from the local Committee of the China Association would doubtless be widely appreciated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were two cases of plague and two of cerebro-spinal fever reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The Manila Observatory last night reported a Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long. E. and 21 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown.

The latest mail from Peking says the Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are worth 56 1/3 cents. to a dollar. Roubles 1,000 are realizing \$116.

The death on the battlefield of the son of Sir Reginald Gamble, Inspector General of the Salt Gabelle in Peking, is announced. He was in the Coldstream Guards with General Byng's army and fell on August 22nd, when the fighting was most violent.

In view of the appeals which have been made in Shanghai by the Red Cross Organisations for nurses for Siberia, inquiries are naturally suggested concerning the No. 1 Volunteer Aid Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hongkong—the only V.A.D. organisation in the Far East. Contrary to an impression which has got abroad, we understand that many members are eager to go whenever request is made for their services.

We regret to learn that 2nd Lieut. W. H. Stapleton, son of Mr. F. V. Stapleton, of Victoria Dispensary, was killed in action on August 26th. Second Lieut. Stapleton was 20 years of age. He was an assistant in Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., and went home in March last year as a volunteer for active service. He obtained his commission in March of the present year and went to France in the following month. In their last letter Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have the deepest sympathy of many friends in the Colony.

SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A CLAIM AGAINST ALIEN ENEMIES.

In the Supreme Court, this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the Hongkong Central Estate Company Limited claimed from O. Stuckmeyer, Hans August Siebs and E. Siebert, trading as Siemens and Company, the sum of \$8,375.45 being amount due in respect of rent on the offices on the ground floor and first floor of the north-east section of Queen's Buildings whereof the defendants became tenants under an agreement in writing dated July 14, 1913, for five years from July 1, 1913, at the rental of \$750 per month. The tenants had the option of renewing the agreement for two years at the expiry of which option they intended themselves by letter. Plaintiff also claimed a proportion of the expenses of the litigation and premises which proportion the defendants agreed to pay.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Potter said this was a claim by the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., for the sum of \$8,375.45 being the amount of rent due and proportion of expenses of the lit of the premises. The three defendants who are alien enemies and who in all material times were partners in the firm of Siemens and Company carrying on business in this Colony. The defendants were at present resident in Shanghai and all had been served with notice of these proceedings. They had not chosen to appear to defend the action. In order that they might have an opportunity of taking the necessary steps to protect their interests in the proceedings, His Lordship directed the Registrar to write to the defendants and to point out to them that they were entitled to appear to defend the action. On July 19 of this year the Registrar addressed a letter to the defendants to that effect. Proceeding, Counsel said he was concerned at the moment to show that the defendants had received every facility for defending the proceedings, if they chose to do so. No doubt, one very excellent reason why they did not appear was that there was absolutely no defence to the action. Counsel then read an affidavit by Mr. Shenton Hooper setting out the facts.

Continuing, Counsel said the first point he would ask his Lordship to note was that the defendants, although they are alien enemies, were entitled to enter an appearance to defend the action if they chose to do so. The next point was that the defendants had had an opportunity of considering the report of the Liquidator. That was proved by an affidavit by Mr. Wright wherein he stated that he handed the defendants a copy of the Liquidator's Report in Shanghai. That was in reply to a suggestion by the defendants that they had not had an opportunity of defending the case. The third point was that the defendants had addressed to the Court an application for the stay of the proceedings in which they claimed that the action was against the firm of Siemens and Company and that firm had ceased to exist owing to it having been liquidated. That was so, but the partners were none the less liable for the debts of the firm, like any other partners of a firm. The defendants next stated that they had never received any report or information of liquidation of the firm and had no knowledge of the arrangements by the Liquidator and were never parties to the arrangement. That was answered by Mr. Wright's affidavit which showed they had had full information. The third point the defendants put forward was that having no knowledge of the Liquidator's facts they could not examine them in detail and could neither admit or deny them. If they had chosen to instruct solicitors in Hongkong, as they were entitled to do, they had nothing to do but to answer or deny the claim. But they did not choose to do so; if they had, they would have had no difficulty whatsoever in having the claim investigated. Counsel said he did not think His Lordship could have given defendants greater facilities. The fourth point put forward by the defendants was that as a matter of fact they were not in a position to appear or to enter an appearance personally and could not do so by solicitors as the action was against Siemens and Company. They were, however, partners. The fifth point put forward was that the claim of the plaintiff was not having arisen in consequence of any act, fault or omission by defendants, but resulted from liquidation which, in itself, is a war measure, imposed by a government principle which could only be justified

under a treaty of Peace between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany. The suggestion was, Counsel took it, that inasmuch as there might be some international arrangements between Great Britain and Germany after the war is over, therefore his Lordship should stay the action, pending the result of such international arrangements. He did not say his Lordship could not assume there would be any such arrangements but it was not within the province of the Court. If there were such arrangements, no doubt the people concerned would be properly dealt with by the two Governments quite independently of any judgment given in Hongkong.

His Lordship: It is beyond the cognisance of the law as I find it.

Mr. Potter agreed and said the law was the balance of rent. The only ground on which His Lordship could, under the Ordinance, stay the proceedings was the impossibility on the part of defendants obtaining proper instructions to enable them to be defended. It was very striking how the British Government went out of its way to safeguard even alien enemies. In the present case the whole transaction took place in Hongkong and it was merely a question of arithmetic as to how much rent they owed. For the reasons given Counsel submitted that plaintiff was entitled to judgment with costs.

His Lordship said: In this action the defendants were sued and service was duly effected upon them in Shanghai. They communicated to the Court, through the Registrar of the Court, their objections to the action being proceeded with and gave certain reasons. The Court, in the exercise of its discretion, directed the Registrar of the Court, to communicate with the alien enemies in question in Shanghai and advise them by solicitors in this Court. "They declined to do so for the reasons which the learned Counsel has referred to. In my opinion there are no legal reasons which would justify me in not allowing the law to proceed in due course. The question which they have raised in their communication with the Court as to the matter being a question for possible consideration after the war is a matter entirely beyond the province of this Court. The only ground which would justify the Court, in stay in the action is that laid down in the Alien Enemies Ordinance. That is in the case where it is impossible to obtain instructions from an alien enemy owing to the state of war in that case the Court is vested with the power to stay the action during a state of war. This is not so in this case. The three defendants have been duly served and have been in communication with this Court. They decline to recognise its jurisdiction by entering an appearance either themselves or by solicitor. This being the case my duty is quite clear, and I give judgement for plaintiffs."

WHY?

The only answer we can give to the question as to why Germans continue to do business in Shanghai and elsewhere is, says the N.C. Daily News, goodness only knows. The original cause of complaint lies with the Chinese Government. Since the question of deportation was dropped, it seems to have been taken for granted that nothing can be done. There has been some talk of deportation, and reports have appeared in Northern newspapers of a temple outside Peking that is being got ready as an internment camp. Even if this comes to anything, it is very doubtful whether it will touch the Germans in Shanghai. In these circumstances, cannot the Allied Consuls and Municipal Council take action? The plea that the international status of the Settlement prevents them begins to wear very threadbare. How many neutrals would raise any serious objections? Supposing they did, is it not one of the matters on which the Allies are obliged to disregard neutral arguments in the greatest interest of all. Some landlords who have German tenants might object to their sympathy, however, need be wasted on them. Our correspondent voices a very widespread feeling. It is not yet too late for satisfaction to be given it.

A QUESTION OF DECENCY.

HARDEN'S STERN DENUNCIATION OF HERTLING'S "PAWN" SPEECH.

Discussing Count von Hertling's statement on Belgium, Maximilian Harden recently wrote in the *Zukunft*:—"International law forbids Germany to retain even one people of Belgium's streets, and commands Germany to restore the kingdom in the extent, possessions, and sovereignty which it had before the invasion. Is Belgium, as a Chancellor, a Secretary of State, and an Ambassador have confessed, in the name of the Kaiser and the Federal Government, the innocent victim of German self-defence? Then we have to ask its forgiveness, and not in addition, to force raise a question of decency, morality, and the honour of a nation."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

(THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough.) It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and croup, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to children as to adults. It is sold by all druggists and is the only remedy of its kind.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SUMMONED FOR BEING DRUNK.

John Boss, an Englishman, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood with being drunk and incapable in Connaught Road.

Defendant being absent when the case was called, Mr. Wood extended his bail of \$5.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

An old Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Defendant stated that he was given the tickets by another Chinese who was away at Macao. The reason why he was entrusted with the tickets was that he was a venerable old man, and old men did not abuse the trust placed in them.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged with keeping a house No. 49, Des Voeux Road, for the purpose of carrying on a lottery.

Defendant denied keeping a gaming house but admitted that he bought the lottery tickets for the purpose of gambling.

Inspector Grant said that on the 8th instant he entered the house by virtue of a warrant and found defendant lying on a bed. He asked defendant where he worked, and he replied that he was employed in the dockyard. Two Chinese constables searched the room and found a book of lottery tickets under defendant's bed. Defendant, when questioned, stated that he had purchased the tickets for his own use.

Mr. Wood fined him \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

HIS BAD LUCK.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to commit a felony in 36, High Street.

Defendant stated that he was having bad luck. He was only taking a walk along the basement of the row of dwellings when he was charged with attempting to steal.

Complainant stated that defendant was noticed inside the house by a servant girl, who called a hukong and had him arrested. Defendant knelt down before witness and pleaded for his freedom.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF JEWELLERY.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$20.

Defendant said he got the jewellery from a friend.

A Chinese detective gave evidence regarding the arrest of defendant, who was unemployed.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

A LARGE OPIUM HAUL.

Three Chinese women were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of 90 taels of opium valued at \$1,080.

Defendants said that some men gave them the opium to carry.

It was stated that the women were arrested on the wharf, when they were evidently attempting to export the opium.

Mr. Wolfe fined each defendant \$2,500, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was confiscated.

TROUBLES OF A COOLIE FOREMAN.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese coolie foreman.

Inspector Sim said the assault was the sequel of a discussion which defendant and complainant had over the employment of some coolies. Defendant had asked complainant to engage some coolies for him and he had done so. The coolies asked defendant for the advance of half a day's pay and disappeared after they had received it. This annoyed defendant, who thought he had been duped, and it was alleged that at the instigation of defendant several men assaulted complainant.

Complainant said that defendant took part in the assault. Mr. Wolfe observed that if complainant had engaged coolies for defendant and they refused to work it was complainant's fault, and therefore the assault was made without reason.

Sergeant Cockle said that while on patrol duty on the 8th instant along the Pruvi he was attracted by some shouts. He went to the place and found complainant lying in a pool of blood. He had a scabbard wound on his head. Complainant alleged witness that defendant had assaulted him. Witness traced defendant to his home in the vicinity and arrested him.

Defendant said that he was not the man who assaulted complainant. He said that he was a coolie and that he was working for a Chinese man named Liang. He said that he was not the man who assaulted complainant.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Mr. V. Chamberlain, a laborer when in London, suggested that you are certain to be much pleased with them. They are of the kind and quantity that you are sure to be much pleased with. They are of the kind and quantity that you are sure to be much pleased with.

and had nothing to do with the assault. He heard a commotion and went outside to see what was the matter. He admitted having had a quarrel sometime ago with complainant. The latter charged him out of spite. He gave complainant \$4 to pay the coolies but complainant had not done so. Complainant said the money was lost during the fight.

Mr. Wolfe asked complainant why he had not handed the money over to the coolies instead of carrying it about with him.

Complainant replied that the coolies were not given the money as they had refused to work for defendant.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$15.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

EMPLOYER OF MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON ON TRIAL.

This afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese clerk named Leung Kuit, employed in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was charged with the embezzlement of \$3,101.98, the property of the Company.

A Chinese detective, T23, said that when he was arrested, defendant said he was coerced into committing the crime.

A Chinese Sergeant-interpreter at the Central Police Station said on the 5th instant he explained the charge to the defendant, who made a statement: "I knew I did wrong. I hope your Honour will give me a light sentence."

Choy Kung Hin, the cashier of the firm, gave evidence as to sending defendant to the Bank with the money. Accused had been ten years with the firm. The pay-in book was returned to the office by post addressed to one of the clerks. The case is proceeding.

A RICKSHAW COOLIE FINED.

A rickshaw coolie was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with refusing to take a passenger in Hongkong, Kowloon, although paying for hire at the time.

Defendant said he was not paying for hire.

Mr. Wolfe fined him \$3.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM CANTON.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO TAKE OVER THE CUSTOMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.

A Reking message, dated the 4th inst. states:—The political outlook in China has been rudely affected to-day by the news that the Canton Military Government has announced its intention, within a few days, to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese have been appointed directors. The news adds that if necessary, southern soldiery will be used to enforce the Southern resolve. The Military Governor, however, dissociates himself from the latter determination. If persisted in, this step will be really serious as it will amount to the suicide of the Southern Government. A representative of the Foreign Governments considers the affair already grave. He at first refused to believe that the embryonic Southern Government, having requested foreign recognition, would so unwisely shatter any chance there might otherwise have been of obtaining such recognition.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

Peking, Sept. 6.

Chu Sai Cheong, the President-elect, has requested the South-West to appoint representatives to come to Peking to open negotiations. The reply is being eagerly awaited.

Feng Kuo Cheng (Acting President) has requested Chu Sai Cheong to assume office within a week, but Chu Sai Cheong desires an opportunity of judging the attitude of the Provinces towards his election before deciding.

[Another telegram says Chu Sai Cheong is waiting especially to hear what Chen Chun Huan, Luk Wing Ting, Tong Kai Yau and Sun Yat Sen have to say about the election. Surprise is expressed at the absence of Liang Hui Yi on the occasion of the election. It is described as very significant owing to the fact that the South-West has declared that it would not recognize elections made by the Parliament in Peking. Liang Hui Yi advocates reserving the Vice Presidency for the purpose of arranging a compromise with the South, but in the meantime Feng Kuo Cheng is buying time at \$12,000 a piece, while Chu Sai Cheong is paying \$18,000 each.]

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Mr. V. Chamberlain, a laborer when in London, suggested that you are certain to be much pleased with them. They are of the kind and quantity that you are sure to be much pleased with. They are of the kind and quantity that you are sure to be much pleased with.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SEDITION IN GERMAN RANKS.

MEN URGED NOT TO FIGHT.

ANTI-PRUSSIAN FEELING SPREADS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:

The prisoners say much sedition literature is now being freely circulated in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are being circulated among the Bavarians, urging the men not to fight.

This doctrine, anyhow, is certainly being carried out. For example, three German machine-gun companies surrounded without firing a shot, also the General Commanding the 24th German Division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds.

PEACE IN WINTER.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER'S VIEWS.

NOTHING MORE TO BE GOT FROM THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. The Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, interviewed by an Austrian paper, says: "There is nothing more to be got from the war. Its continuance is manifestly useless. Peace will come before winter."

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

THE QUESTION OF SAFE CONDUCT.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Foreign Office announces: "The Austro-Hungarian Government has promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British and Turkish prisoners of war under the Brest agreement will not be attacked by their Naval forces, but the German Government has not made the same promise, despite repeated representations at Berlin and Constantinople."

There appears to be no doubt, that the Turkish Government is willing to execute the agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it, partly owing to the desire to perpetuate all causes of ill-feeling between Turkey and Great Britain, and partly owing to apprehension of the effect on Turkish opinion of the reports which will be brought by the repatriated Turkish prisoners.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ENEMY POSITIONS RAIDED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 7. An Italian official report states:—South of Asiago the French raided enemy positions on Sissanel, inflicting very heavy losses, destroying the defences and taking 47 prisoners. We repulsed three attacks on Sola Rolo, in the Gruppo region.

THE ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Italian Naval and British aeroplanes carried out several bombardments on September 5th-6th in Albania, inflicting loss and damage.

AMERICA GOING "DRY."

BREWERIES TO CLOSE DOWN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. The Food Administration has decreed that all breweries must close on December 1st, and beer and other malted drinks must disappear from the market as soon as stocks there in hand are exhausted.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Silver Market is steady.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their weekly Silver Report, state: "There was no change in the tone of the price during the week. The market was steady, and the price of silver was steady."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COSSACKS MUSTERING IN DON.

AN ANXIOUS PERIOD FOR THE GERMANS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. The Cologne Gazette gives a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Bolsheviks. It points out that 50,000 Cossacks are mustering in Don, the mountaineers in the Caucasus are revolting and thousands of Cossacks and Czech-Slovaks are harrying the Eastern Front. Disturbances and terrorism are general.

TENSE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DIPLOMATS QUIET.

LONDON, Sept. 8. The tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the Italian, American and Japanese Government representatives accompanied by a number of their nationals who have arrived at Stockholm homeward bound.

The ex-Chief of the Italian Mission asserts that M. Lenin and General Korniloff are dead. The Tzschina and children are probably alive.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. CROMIE.

LONDON, Sept. 8. M. Chicherin, the Foreign Commissary, has not yet replied to the British demand, called on the 11th inst., in regard to the murder of Captain Cromie whose body the Bolsheviks have handed over to Neutral protection after neutral pressure.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

ROME, Sept. 8. A contingent of Italian troops has arrived in North Russia.

THE ADVANCE IN SIBERIA.

ENEMY DRIVEN NORTH.

JAPANESE PUSHING ON TO KRAVNOYARSK.

TOKYO, Sept. 8. The Japanese are advancing on Khabarovsk. They found no traces of the enemy south of the Innan railway. The bridges at Tanga and Eiman were not damaged, but small bridges were blown up.

Enemy cavalry were defeated at Abagard, south-east of Makhail, and driven north.

KHABAROVSK CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 8. The Japanese have occupied Khabarovsk.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GENERAL RETREAT ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:—The Germans are retreating on the whole French battle-front. There, the immediate objective is from St. Quentin, across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest of St. Gobain, to Laffaux, then past Malmaison to the Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juvigny across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, south-east to Rheims, and through the hilly country which has hitherto proved impervious to all assaults.

FRENCH NEAR HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 6. The French, progressing between the Somme and the Oise, practically captured the whole of Outrecoart massif and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line, which, however, is liable to be turned off Oisy, in the north.

The French secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Ailette and are very close to the Hindenburg Line in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be most difficult to capture frontally. Since August 8 the enemy has put in 100 divisions on the battle-front north and south of the Somme; two disintegrated cavalry Divisions. Twenty-nine Divisions have been engaged in the Chemin-des-Dames.

ENEMY BOLTS FOR HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—

The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across devastated country. General Debeney's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epeneau-court to Ofroy, while, southwards, General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg line along the whole front.

The French have now passed Chauny and early in the day were close to Tergnier, which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon.

General Mangin's men this morning were fighting practically on the old line. There were engagements along the edge of the upper Cousy forest and at Rozier farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the French and British fronts before the attack of March 21.

MOPPING UP THE FIELDS OF VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—

The past twenty-four hours have been mainly devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories. A good deal of struggling fighting occurred, especially in the vicinity of Meuvres, where we cleared the ridge. During yesterday, between the Scarpe and the Somme, we took 300 prisoners. The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in the areas behind Le Teuil and Athies Wood and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line.

Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wylwarghem.

The enemy continue to show apprehension of a tank surprise, and are also using their batteries at extreme range.

A considerable number of enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German Army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes openly jeer and deride them.

AMERICANS EVERYWHERE SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 a.m., says:—

The Germans are across the Aisne without making any attempt to veil the retirement or exact the ordinary penalties for the Franco-American advance. Opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft.

The machine-guns left behind, proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we were going. The enemy's shelling of roads and villages was also spasmodic and planless. The French, further east, experienced stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills and are able to overlook the long-promised ladd. There may be some sharper fighting to-day, if the last rearguards have not withdrawn across the river at nighttime, but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

AN AMAZING ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—

The amazing advance of General Mangin's left and centre in the past 24 hours is the direct result of actions earlier in the week. A French officer, who has seen the hottest fighting at Verdun, testifies that he has not witnessed more desperate valour than that shown by the Prussian Guards in the attempt to check the French advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Some of the Guards charged right up to the Tanks which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. The fighting was nearly as desperate when Louilly was captured, also Mont-de-Tombe, where in all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive and thereby piled up their casualties beyond all expectation.

The French have captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill where there are through-railway tunnels and looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux which our gunfire has rendered uninhabitable.

Despite their losses, the Germans still hold the outskirts of the hills above Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette Valley and for the cross-fire they thus bring on our advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Fighting is still to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 6. A German official message states:—

We stand in fighting contact with the enemy on the line of Amigny-Barisis-Laffaux-Conde.

FRENCH CONTINUE PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A French communiqué says:—

From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearguards.

On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Pinon, Sommettes, Haucourt, Dury and Ollezy. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham. Farther south, we held Cugny and have reached the western outskirts of Boisle-Genlis.

North of the Oise we have entered Tergnier, east of which our line runs along the railway and canal.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis, which was stormed despite the enemy's obstinate resistance.

North of Quincy Basse we passed the villages of Auliers and Basole-Sauloir. South of the Ailette Nanteuil-la-Forêt, Font, Conde and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands.

There is no change north of the Vesle.

ENEMY RESISTANCE INCREASING.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last night, says:—

The enemy resistance is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Aisne front. The German artillery activity is most violent, nevertheless the French have appreciably advanced and are now fighting on the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy. In their centre the French have crossed the valley and the Soissons-Leon railway and gained a footing on Laffaux plateau which is an offshoot of Malmaison plateau. The French are now within three miles of the western extremity of Chemin-des-Dames.

If the Quincy Basse region, near the upper forest of Coucy, the French in the evening encountered fierce resistance on the salient of the Hindenburg line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town was aflame.

TERGNIER OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The French have advanced on a twenty-mile front to an average depth of two miles and in places of four miles. They have occupied, unopposed, Tergnier, a very important railway junction. The enemy has thereby lost his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We further progressed east and north-eastward of Peronne and captured Hancourt, Sorrel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture. Northward of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havincourt Wood where we took a number of prisoners. Northward of La Bassée Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines and further northward we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, taking 50 prisoners and advancing the line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

Later. Reuter learns that since this morning we advanced on a front of 12 miles and a depth of three miles astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road. Our present line runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Bouchy and Bouvincourt, thence astride Envermeux, Monchy-la-Gache and Quivresse.

North of the Oise the French gained possession of the whole of the Autrecourt massif. The situation is developing according to anticipations and the German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg line.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A wireless German official message says:—

We repulsed several attacks southward of Ipres.

On the Somme and the Oise the enemy followed us via Ham and Channy. We are getting into contact with the enemy eastward of Vailly on the Aisne. We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights north-eastwards of Fismes.

SIR E. GEDDES' CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig his heartiest congratulations and admiration of the triumphant and continued advance of the British Armies in France. He says the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride, and with the hope that it may also soon have a chance of following the example of the Army at crushing the enemy.

THE VANDALS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. A Paris semi-official message says:—

The enemy is destroying like Vandals. When they have not the time to burn down houses they blow up the most important buildings, pillage everything, remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not the time to remove. Nevertheless, our advance on the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots.

The night of such devastations, ordered by the leaders of the German Army, kindles in our soldiers the determination to punish such crimes and they seem to know no fatigue in the pursuit.

HINDENBURG'S PROCLAMATION.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6. The Hindenburg proclamation is a long and remarkable document. It attempts to discount the reproductions, dropped by aeroplane, of war prisoners' original letters describing their well-being by thanking God that exceptional cases of decent and humane English prison camp commanders exist. The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force peace in the West despite the Americans, and engages in efforts to counteract the effect of the leaflets which, it is stated, have been dropped by aeroplane in thousands of copies. The proclamation abounds in references to the "poisonousness" of the enemy propaganda and winds up by saying: "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

GERMAN ADMISSIONS OF DEFEAT.

LOSS OF NEEVE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7. The *Kron Zeitung* states that this last week forms no glorious page in the history of the German people. There has been a display of nervelessness for which one can only find mitigating circumstances.

AN EXPERT'S EXPLANATION.

The German expert, General von Ardenne, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing the German front to the Arras-Cambrai Road. He finds the excuse that the Germans, having been fighting for 12 days, were suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies. He expects that Marshal Foch will continue his harassing tactics in an attempt to envelop the German wings.

THE GERMAN PEACE CHORUS.

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7. The latest addition to the German Peace chorus is Dr. Erzerberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Centre Party, which has hitherto been the most powerful Parliamentary supporter of the Militarists.

Dr. Erzerberger, on being interviewed, declared that Germany did not desire world dominion. A military victory would only divide the world into two camps. He personally agreed with Earl Grey regarding a League of Nations which must form part of future practical politics.

DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER BEING FORTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6. The *Tyd* states that the Germans are at present very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier, near Neerh, Noordbeek, and Steunaken.

It is believed that the Germans are making an extreme defence of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown on the line of the Meuse.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT OPERATION BY FRENCH.

ROME, Sept. 7. The French carried out a brilliant raid east of the Asiago, after a short but very violent artillery preparation. The enemy resisted desperately, and suffered heavily. The French losses were slight.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DISQUIETING REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Disquieting reports are filtering out from Russia.

It is stated that the whole of the British colony in Petrograd has been arrested.

There have been numerous arrests at Moscow. The Headquarters of the French Military Mission has been sacked and a number of Frenchmen have been arrested.

LENIN WEAKER.

Lenin is weaker from effusion of blood and pleasure.

His assistant is dying, as the result of ill-treatment.

BOLSHEVIK REIGN OF TERROR.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Apparently a Bolshevik reign of terror has been instituted at Moscow.

An Amsterdam telegram from Moscow states as a result of the decree issued on September 5, ordering the arrest of "Social" Revolutionaries, representatives of the bourgeoisie and ex-officers who are to be shot in the event of "trash" and Bolshevik conspiracies, many Social Revolutionaries have been arrested in Moscow, also several "high" ecclesiastics who are alleged to be implicated in the "British conspiracy." Numerous executions are occurring.

The Patriarch of Moscow is among those arrested.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7. A German warship was seen sunk yesterday evening on the Dutch coast. Presumably she was mined or torpedoed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons SAT.	14th Sept., 11 a.m.
	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT.	19th Oct., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Nagato Maru, 9,000 tons TUE.	17th Sept.

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
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NEWS FROM LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 19.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Another question to engage the

Imperial War Conference is that of

inter-Imperial communications. The

Conference feels that now more than

ever the interests of the Empire

demand that its different positions

should be connected by the best

possible means of mail communica-

tion, travel and transportation.

Several schemes to this end have

been prepared and considered, but

as far as definite conclusions have

for various reasons, been come to

the estimates of the amount of sub-

sidy that would be required to carry

out the different schemes submitted

vary as regards the Atlantic section

of the route from £500,000 to

£800,000 per annum for a weekly

24-hour service, and with regard to

the Pacific section from £400,000 to

£550,000 per annum. The execution

of the scheme as a whole have been

represented as requiring a subsidy

of from £750,000 to over £1,250,000

per annum. The attitude of the

Dominion governments towards the

financial aspects of the problem has

not yet been clearly defined, but it

is understood that the Canadian

government would be prepared to

pay £225,000 towards a total sub-

sidy of £450,000 for the Atlantic

section.

The Canadian editors who are over

here just now have also been partici-

pating in an Imperial Press Confer-

ence, presided over by the editor of

the Daily Chronicle, Mr. Robert

Donald, and it was agreed that a

better service of Imperial news dis-

tribution should be established on

a permanent basis, but that it should

not be made the medium for a spon-

sored Press; the functions of official

data being restricted merely to giving

facilities, and not to be extended to

doctoring the news distributed. Our

experience of bureaucracy during war-

time has supplied all we need for our

lifetime, and the eccentricities of the

Press Bureau have been such that

no self-respecting Press will tolerate

that institution from the time that

it is no longer a matter of military

necessity.

HAUGHTY PRUSSIAN

HUMBLED.

The prisoners recently captured by

the French complain bitterly of the

way the German officers shelter

themselves in the year while the men

are pushed forward as mere "can-

non fodder." Moreover, the hearing

of the German officers who are cap-

tured is so haughty as to stir the ire

of all men, especially those from

overseas. It is to the everlasting

credit of the Allies that, despite four

years of gross German treachery and

abuse of the Red Cross, the Ger-

mans who are taken are treated with

rough but genuine kindness, and

often great risks are taken to bring

in Hun wounded from "No Man's

Land."

ARE YOU GETTING OLD

BEFORE YOUR TIME?

Consider Your Present State.

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction

with life and ill-health seems to threaten

you, without the symptoms of any

specific disease showing, your nerves are

probably undermined because your

blood is thin.

Take a moment to examine your own

case. Have you lost the ability to make

a quick decision and take prompt action

whenever necessary, or do you worry

an undue amount of time over things

that you need to do quickly? Are you

prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain

get hard; don't let thin blood starve

your nervous system. Proper diet for

this reason, they are an invaluable

remedy in diseases arising from had or

deficient blood, as rheumatism, nervous

dyspepsia, neuritis, after-effects of

influenza, and many nervous disorders.

Begin your own restoration to-day.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable

from chemists everywhere, also one

bottle for 6s. 6d. (or 7s.) from the

Chinese Office of the Dr. Williams' Medi-

cine Co., 95 Sheehin Road, Shanghai.

The price includes postage.

FREE: Write & request to the

above address for a free copy of a most

useful Little Health Guide.

But the thing that makes the Prus-

sian officer wild is that he is often

put in the same category as the pri-

vates. All his bullying pride revolts

at that. "You can't search me; I

am an officer," said a Prussian near

Epernay the other day. "Can't I?"

replied the American soldier, who

had him in charge. "You just

watch me, son!"

A Canadian company collected

some wounded and unwounded, the

former being put on stretchers and

the latter made to help in carrying

them. Suddenly a Canadian noticed

an unwounded Prussian officer

marching easily alongside him. He

promptly stopped the stretcher and

indicated to the Prussian to take his

place "in the shafts." But the

Prussian scowled, shook his head and

said "No officer." Again the Cana-

dian pointed to the stretcher, to

receive the same reply. So he

reached for the bayonet of one of

the escort, and in a trice the hulking

Prussian was between the handles of

the stretcher, "doing his bit" at

last.

MYSTERY ROMANCES.

There are already some queer

mystical romances arising out of

last year's war, and what

mystical romances have called "the

entanglements of sentiment." But

after the war, there will be awkward

situations for many who have not

yet been to the church or registry

office. Numbers of fancy-free war-

riors have started communications

with women they have never met, on

the strength of messages attached to

eggs, army comforts, cakes, and all

the little things that sentiment has

prompted women at home to send

to the fighting men in the trenches.

These exchanges have led Thomas

Akins in his loneliness to weave

romantic webs around the mysteri-

ous senders of the missives and the

sweethearts, and so Cupid has been

leading them on blindfolded to their

Fate. There will be cases of pleas-

ant surprises for men and maidens

after the war—but what of the others

to whom seeing will mean disillusion?

ment after all that fond dreaming?

Occasionally the khaki warrior gets

leave and screws up his courage to

call, with consequences happy, com-

ic or even tragic as the case may be.

But many more put it off until "it

is all over." They are the ones who

continue to dream on the prospects

of Fate's lucky bag for them "after

the war."

MEANWHILE THE GIRLS

WEAR THE BREECHES.

Meanwhile the girls don't seem to

be finding the time heavy on their

hands. They are in demand every-

where, even though business men

feel gripped daily as they marvel at

their flapper assistants' facility in

erogues. And socially, if our grand-

mothers could come around again,

they would be shocked into imme-

diate return to the shades, when they

saw the numbers of small, gay, in-

formal dances at which their grand-

daughters are dancing nightly in the

breeches in which they have been

working "all day on the land" or at

munitions, their hair bobbed and

their coat tails flying in the wind.

To mention the word "chaperon"

is to be scoffed at as an anachron-

ism. "The other night I heard of six

girls in breeches at a tennis dance.

They had not had time to change,

and they declared that after all it was

"far jollier to skip about like this

than in long skirts."

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

Though they have the vote now—

if they will admit to more than thirty

years—they are not to be allowed to

sit in Parliament until they force

their way there. I rather think they

won't be long in doing it. These

girls in breeches are impatient

mixes, and they will soon be thirty

—then look out fossilised politicians.

Several prominent women have

been nominated for the next election,

but a committee recently appointed

by Parliament has decided that a

woman cannot sit until the obstacles

have been overcome by statutory

enactment. As the present Parliam-

ent is hardly likely to make the

change we shall have to wait yet

awhile for their entry to Westmina-

ster. And meanwhile, won't they

enjoy the grievance!

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